

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Manufacturing Industry 2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Manufacturing Industry

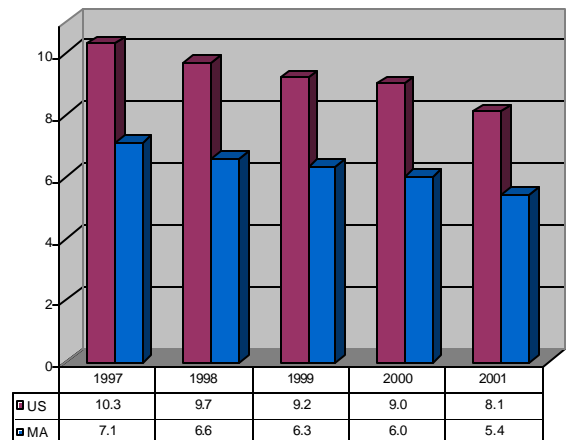
- ♦ Machine operators
- ♦ Assemblers
- ♦ Engineers
- ♦ Printing press operators
- ♦ Chemical technicians
- ♦ Industrial machinery repairers
- ♦ Laborers and material handlers
- ♦ Millwrights
- ♦ Machinists
- ♦ Sewing machine operators
- ♦ Welders and cutters
- ♦ Inspectors

Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 20-39

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Manufacturing Employment:
423,500²

Incidence Rates

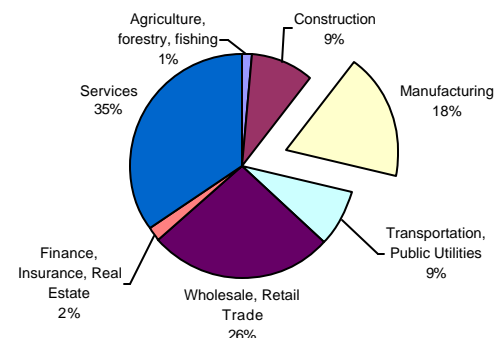
Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
(per 100 full time workers), Manufacturing, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rates in MA steadily declined from 1997 to 2001
- MA rates are consistently lower than National rates

Injury and Illness Numbers

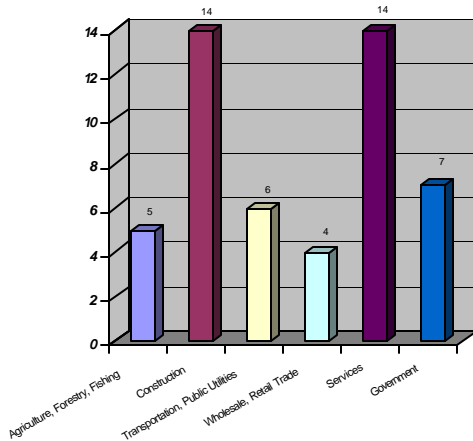
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- Manufacturing industry made up 18% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 22,200

Fatality Data

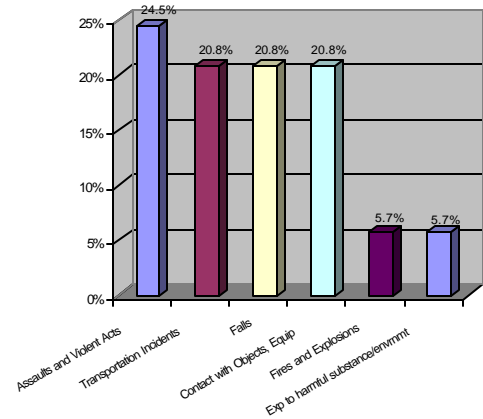
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- There were 53 total workplace fatalities in Massachusetts in 2001; there were none in the Manufacturing industry
- Assaults or violent acts represented almost 25% of all workplace fatalities in 2001

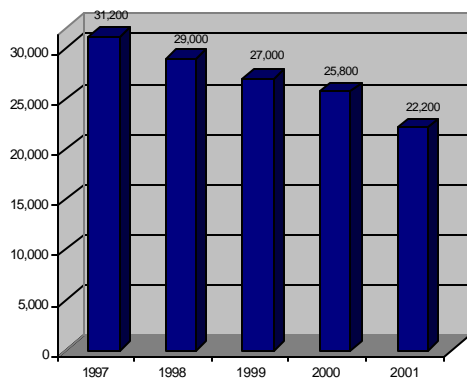
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2001



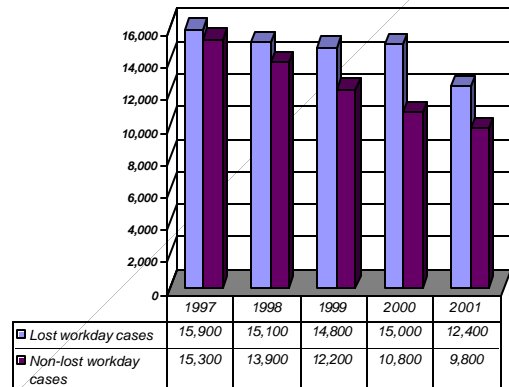
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in the Manufacturing industry in MA has steadily decreased from 1997 to 2001
- There were about 2,600 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 1,000 fewer non-lost work day cases

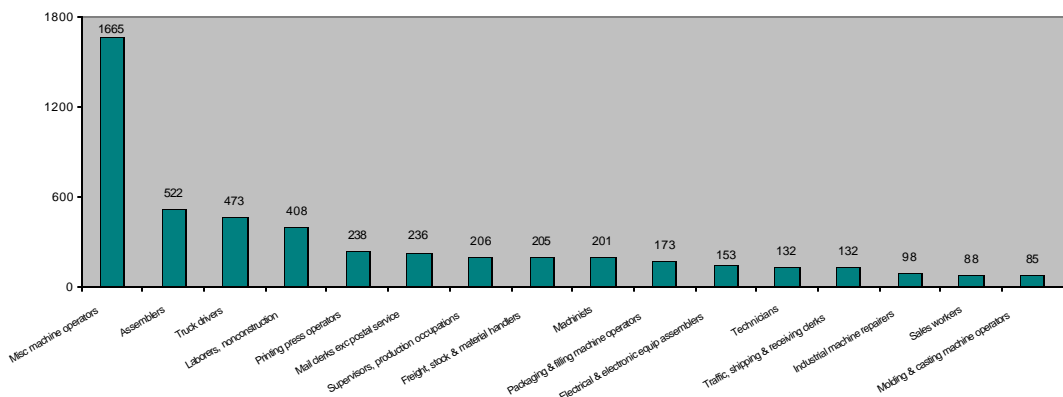
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Manufacturing, 1997-2001



Occupation Data

- Miscellaneous machine operators and assemblers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Manufacturing industry in 2001, followed by Truck drivers

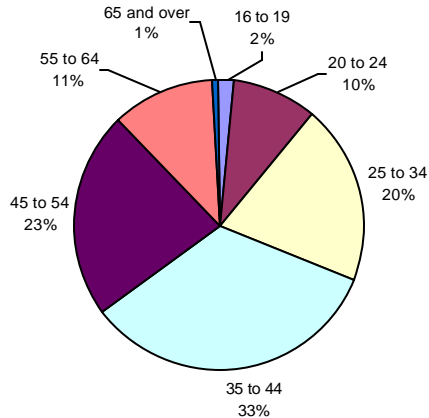
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Manufacturing, 2001



Case & Demographic Data

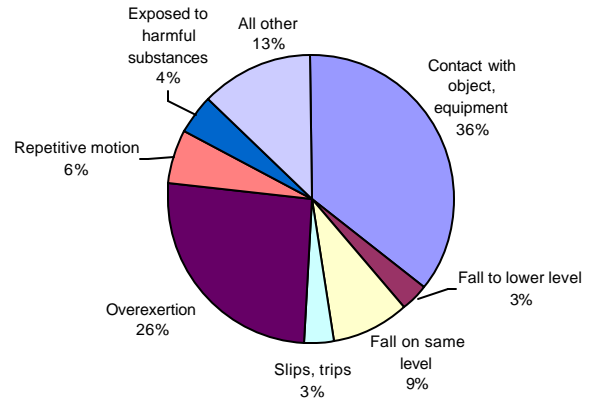
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Manufacturing, 2001



Event or Exposure

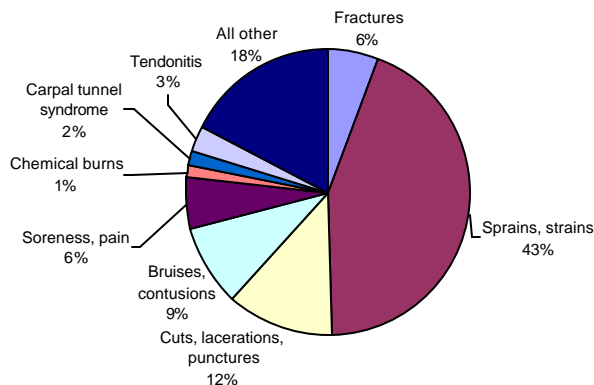
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Manufacturing, 2001



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Manufacturing industry in MA
- Most injuries and illnesses in 2001 were caused by contact with objects or equipment or overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Manufacturing industry
- The back and the upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001

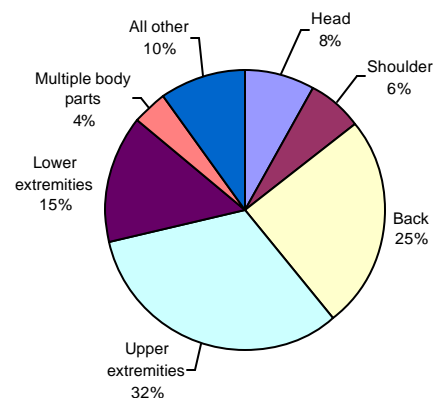
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Manufacturing, 2001



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Manufacturing, 2001



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
 N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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2001 Report: Manufacturing Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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